

NILES WEEKLY HERALD

Devoted to the Interests of Washington Township.

VOL. II.

NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1898.

NO. 3

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Farmers' and Mechanics' STORE :- :-

NEWARK, Washington Township.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

Interesting Items of News
from Niles and Vicinity
for Herald Readers.

WHIPPLE-THANE.

The wedding of Miss Laura Thane of Niles and Mr. James Whipple of Decoto occurred on Thursday last at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Thane, parents of the bride. The hour set for the wedding was 1 o'clock. Rev. F. H. Maar of Redwood City, formerly pastor of the Congregational church at Niles, officiated at the marriage ceremony, and touched the hearts of those present by his simple yet affecting form of service and by the words of counsel that followed.

The number of guests included about sixty, all relatives of the bride and groom.

The bride was attended by Miss Dorothy Miller of Oakland as bridesmaid, and by her younger sister Hazel as maid of honor. All were attired in white organdie, the bride's dress being beautifully trimmed in valenciennes lace. She carried a bouquet of white carnations and maidenhair ferns.

The groom was attended by his brother, Mr. Charles Whipple, as groomsman.

Congratulations followed the ceremony, after which the wedding breakfast was served in the adjoining rooms at small tables. At the bride's table, beside herself, were the groom and his brother Charles, Miss Miller and Miss Hazel Thane and Mr. and Mrs. Thane.

The wedding and bride's cakes were tied with white satin ribbons, and cut by the bride before serving. At an adjoining table were Mr. and Mrs. James Hawley, Judge and Mrs. Tilden (grandparents of both bride and groom).

From 2 to 4 p. m. followed the reception of friends, a large number being present during the afternoon to express their good wishes for the happy couple.

The decorations of the rooms, in honor of the day, were arranged by and under the supervision of Miss Hazel Thane.

As the friendship of the young people had begun during their attendance at the High school, many of their old classmates and other pupils were present. In one room the class colors at high school, pink and blue, were made the prevailing colors in decorations, the room being hung in blue draperies and dainty baskets tied with blue ribbons and filled with pink roses, hung from the ceiling and pink roses adorned the walls.

In another room the school colors, orange and yellow, brightened the scene, the walls being trimmed in grasses and trailing nasturtiums. The two diplomas, tied with yellow ribbon, formed part of the decorations of this room.

In the dining room branches of the light and graceful bamboo, with red roses, made it seem like a pretty bower.

The walls of the two parlors were festooned with palms and branches of the beautiful Japanese maple, while all shades of pink roses enlivened the green background. Two

great bowls of the delicate pink Shirley poppies and white sweet peas were admired by all.

The wedding presents included many beautiful articles in silver, delicate china, dainty embroidered d'oleys, books, pictures, clocks, ornamental tables, vases, etc. At six p. m. the wedding couple took the San Jose train, with a group of young friends and schoolmates crowding about them to bestow upon them the usual parting tokens and to say good bye. They will be absent about a week on their wedding trip, the destination being unknown to even the members of the family. On their return they will reside at Niles.

PERSONAL, SOCIAL AND LOCAL.

The graduating exercises of the senior class of Union High School No. 2, in the assembly hall of the high school building at Centreville to be held on Friday evening, May 27, will be open to all. The play of "As You Like It" at Mrs. Patterson's on Saturday evening, May 28, being a strictly class affair, is invitational. Some prominent educator will deliver an address to the graduates, and there will be a short program with the presentation of diplomas, on Friday evening. Much interest is felt in the exercises for both evenings, by those interested in the school. The senior class dance is to be given in the Centreville Hall on Thursday evening, May 31st.

At the Chautauqua Circle meeting held with Mrs. Chittenden last week, as part of the lesson for the evening Rev. Mr. Hale gave a talk on Thomas a Kempis and his most famous work. Mr. Dorr Burnham, a guest of the Chittendens from Michigan, read a paper on "The Missing Link." Miss Faith Sturtevant, also a guest at the house, from Oakland, favored the members of the circle with a couple of recitations: "The Irish Schoolmaster" and "A Friend to the Fly," which were much enjoyed by all present.

The train conveying the graduating class of the University and others cityward from the reception given them by Mrs. Hearst at her country home near Pleasanton last Monday afternoon, contained a musical and happy lot of young men and women. It made one almost long again for their school days to hear their merry songs as the train halted at the station.

The Misses Dorothy and Rosalie Miller of Oakland came up on Wednesday to be present at the Thane-Whipple wedding on the following day. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mosher during their stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clarke attended the commencement exercises at Berkeley on Wednesday. Their son James was a graduate, receiving the degree of B. L.

Rev. and Mrs. F. H. Maar and children of Redwood City are visiting this week in Niles among their relatives and former friends and associates.

Mrs. C. F. Blake of Oakland is visiting with Mrs. Shinn and family.

Mrs. H. G. Ellsworth returned last week Saturday to her home in Niles, bringing with her Miss Carrie Ellsworth, who has been an invalid for the past two months. The family look forward to her complete recovery soon.

M. B. Sneden, our popular druggist, is now a notary public and prepared to do all sorts of swearing. He received his confirmation from Governor Budd last week.

Van Etten Bros. of Oakland will open a shoe shop in the Martin building on Main street next week. They are a welcome addition to the town.

A canneryman from Santa Rosa was in town Monday looking for fruit. He will return Sunday.

Irving M. Scott of San Francisco will deliver the address to the high school graduates on Friday evening next, unless called out of the State on business before that time.

Miss Gracie Ellis is the proud possessor of a new wheel, earned by selling 100 pounds of goods for some eastern firm, and now Miss Marian Southwick is encouraged to try her persuasive powers in the same line. Grace says of her wheel: "It's a beauty."

W. H. Champion, who has been laid up for several weeks with malaria, is about again.

Frank Rose, with a stable full of horses has bought himself a wheel; and though the pedal extremities of his three little boys are much shorter than his own, they manage to ride the wheel just the same.

Miss Jane Smith, who was confined at home with a sprained ankle last week, is out again; walking, however, with a little more care than usual.

Class-day exercises last Saturday at Berkeley took down a delegation from Niles, whose enjoyment of the afternoon part of the program was decidedly interfered with by the steady rainfall.

Hon. Wm. R. Davis will visit various portions of Washington township Monday.

Bart Thane leaves for Alaska today by steamer from San Francisco. He goes to the Sum Dum Chief mine near the famous Treadwell, where he will be employed on a salary during the summer vacation months.

Mrs. Emily Foster and Miss Pearl Wells of San Francisco, Mrs. W. H. Payson of Berkeley, Mrs. R. Miller of Oakland and Mrs. Chas. Tilden of Alameda were among the guests from the bay at the Thane-Whipple wedding. Major Chas. Tilden, stationed at the Presidio with his company, could not be allowed even a few hours' absence to attend the wedding of his niece—such are the stern rules of war times.

Many Niles people have visited the Presidio during the week to take observations on a soldiers' life.

The Ellsworth family from the Canyon left this week for their new home near Redlands, in southern California.

Mrs. Thane and her daughter Hazel expects to leave in about a week for their visit to Arizona during the summer.

The closing exercises of the Niles school will be held on Friday evening, June 3, at Ford's hall.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all dealers, everywhere.

THE HERALD.

F. G. VIVIAN, Publisher.

NILES. CAL.

FAMINE IN HAVANA.

Situation in the Blockaded Capital of Cuba.

DOORS OF RESTAURANTS CLOSED.

Thousands of People Seeking to Get Away—High Prices Prevail For the Steamship Tickets.

Havana.—The situation in Havana continues unchanged, so far as war ships and battles are concerned, but the effects of the blockade are so pressing as to make it next to impossible to live within the city. Famine is near for the rich and a reality for the poor.

First-class restaurants are guarded by armed volunteers and only customers are permitted to enter. Cheap restaurants and chophouses have been closed to save them from being attacked by the hungry mob. In certain places food is only served to those in dress uniform. Non-combatants and foreigners are constantly scorned by the volunteers, who ask, "Why don't you join us?"

If you satisfy them you are a foreigner they let you go, remarking, "Keep quiet." If you are a Cuban or a Spaniard you are led to the nearest public safety committee station, where your fate is decided. Violence has not yet begun, but it is unsafe for a civilian to go through the streets, especially at night, as there are no street lights and any one is likely to be shot down on the spot if he fails to reply to a challenge. Friends are already missing, but you cannot inquire after them for fear of being arrested.

Dr. C. E. Finlay, a Cuban-American, well known here and in New York, has been missing for several days. A friend, fearing for him, called at the British Consulate for information. Consul Gollan, as usual, knew nothing. He then applied to Chief of Police Pagervy, who warned him from dabbling in "politics," adding: "We will not molest you at present, but cannot be responsible for the volunteers, who are in full power under martial law."

The ships leaving Havana since the blockade have all been packed full of refugees, who were compelled to pay heavy prices for their tickets. Passengers on the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan were obliged to tip somebody at the consulate \$300 apiece. Those on board the Danish schooner Rohl, without any passenger accommodations whatever, paid as high as \$200 each for the trip, which heretofore would have cost only \$10.

The Luciline and Lafayette are the only ships not increasing their rates. The Lafayette will carry over 1700 passengers and there have been 5000 applicants for tickets. The French school ship Fulton carried also a number of wealthy passengers.

Traffic in Havana streets has been stopped, as no business is transacted. Express wagons and carts have been seized by the Government to carry materials to the barricades. Street cars and stages run no longer. Their horses and mules have been turned loose in the streets, as there is no fodder. The few remaining bags of corn sell for \$8 a quintal.

Hayti Fears Seizure.

New York.—Correspondence from Port au Prince, the capital of Hayti, under date of May 8th, says: German war ships some time ago made soundings in the principal ports of Hayti—the Mole St. Nicholas, Cape Haytien, St. Marie, Jermie and Jacmel. What Germany might undertake to do in this part of the world in the event of a general conflict of nations, the dread of which Lord Salisbury is said to have expressed in a recent speech, is a question that is occupying the attention of public men of Hayti.

Well-informed foreigners residing here do not doubt that if America were involved on one side, Germany would send a fleet to seize this island. German traders fervently cherish this hope. Their feeling against Haytiens since the Leanders incident has been intense, and so far as a volatile people are capable of cherishing old scores the animosity is reciprocated.

Baker City, Oregon, proposes to build a gravity water system using 12,700 feet of steel hydraulic pipe, 39,940 feet of wrought-iron pipes with reservoirs, gates, hydrants and full circulating water mains. The distance from Elk creek to the city is 51,940 feet and the cost would be about \$135,000. It recommends putting in eleven hydrants and connecting dead ends at a cost of \$9000; new boilers and buildings, \$1000; boring new wells and improving system, \$10,000.

The Union Oil Co. is putting up a 35,000-barrel storage tank at Coalinga, Cal.

THE ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Baron Banffy Explains That There Is No Necessity for a Proclamation of Neutrality.

Budapest.—Baron Banffy, replying to an interpellation in the lower house of the Diet, said: "The Government has not thought it necessary to issue a formal declaration of neutrality in the present war. Although it is unfortunate that the war could not be prevented, it does not follow that Austria-Hungary is called upon to adopt a special attitude in the matter. The friendly relations of Austria-Hungary with both powers imply an unconditional neutrality, without a formal declaration. Moreover, an official declaration of neutrality would not correspond with Austria-Hungary's practice in similar cases, as she has only thrice done so during the present century, and then when the belligerents were Austria-Hungary's immediate neighbors."

The Premier added: "The Government is of the opinion that there is no occasion to take special measures for the security of the Hungarians in the United States, as it is quite out of the question that they will experience annoyance or unfavorable treatment. Also, in view of the belligerents' repudiation of privateering, there is no reason to fear Austria-Hungarian shipping will suffer from restrictive or illegal treatment. The statement published to the effect that the American Government has demanded of Austria-Hungary an unconditional declaration of neutrality is totally untrue."

SAN JUAN FEARS SAMPSON'S FLEET.

Government Hopes the Spanish Squadron Will Soon Appear.

New York.—A World special from St. Thomas says: Captain-General Macias and the Government at San Juan are anxiously expecting the Cape Verde fleet to come to the rescue of the island. While putting on a bold front before the people the authorities are fearful of another disastrous onslaught by Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron, and are hoping that Admiral Cervera will put in an appearance in the harbor.

Inquiries are made here from San Juan as to the probable location of the Spanish warships, and the disquieting news has been sent to Captain-General Macias that the fleet is far away from the troubled capital. Macias sends word that he was victorious in the engagement with Sampson; that his loss in soldiers was trifling; that few civilians were killed, and that only two of his guns were dismounted.

American ships, he declares, withdrew under a fire that was maintained until they were out of range. The damage to his new battery was repaired over night and the brick and mortar of the ancient fort were merely shaken up. The band played in the plaza the night after the bombardment, he declares, and the people gradually recovered from their fright and bad effects of the bombardment.

The apparent retreat of the American fleet cheered the volunteers. Before the battle a large portion of citizen soldiery was disaffected and waited an opportunity to revolt. They now believe that the Americans were defeated.

Germany's Neutrality Not to be Doubted

Berlin.—The semi-official North German Gazette, in denying a reported interview between Emperor William and United States Ambassador White relative to the German Government's attitude toward the United States, says: "The Americans cannot doubt the character of our strict and perfectly loyal neutrality after the repeated official declarations."

The North German Gazette adds: "Let this also be a hint to the English, French and Austrian newspapers, which are so anxious to represent the Government and public opinion of Germany as hostile to the President and people of the United States. The imperial policy has a right to feel confident that its more than a century of friendship to a state in which millions of Germans have found a second home will not be disturbed without urgent reasons."

Victoria's Appeal For Peace.

London.—It is rumored in well-informed circles here that Queen Victoria has personally appealed to the Queen Regent to sue for peace on the ground that the longer hostilities continue the more her son's prospects will be jeopardized. There is a general feeling here and on the Continent also that a continuance of the war by Spain will be nothing short of criminal lunacy, but it is clearly understood that the European powers will not intervene unless they are invited by Spain and on conditions acceptable to the United States.

A number of capitalists and men interested in transportation lines in Southern California are forming a company to put on a line of steamers between San Pedro and Hongkong, to touch at Honolulu and Manila, the probability of Hawaii and the Philippines becoming United States possessions having stimulated them to the venture.

From \$10 to \$20 is being offered Truckee ranchers for this season's hay before crops are harvested. Buyers are in Carson valley Nev., offering \$10.50.

THE BATTLE OF MANILA.

Some of the Elements That Entered Into the Overwhelming Victory are Explained.

Navy Yard (Mare Island).—Numerous comments and theories have been advanced to account for the slight casualties which occurred in Admiral Dewey's fleet in the Manila fight of May 1st, by which such complete annihilation of the Spanish fleet was accomplished in a few hours of terrific battle. The success of this unparalleled victory, which has not its equal in the annals of history, was undoubtedly due to the following combination of circumstances, all of which have been carefully considered:

First—To Admiral Dewey's cool judgment, forethought, quick conception in emergency and unbounded nerve displayed in entering the enemy's harbor at night and precipitating an attack at early daylight within the effective range of a larger portion of his secondary batteries.

Second—To the perfect control skillful maneuvering of his vessels in battle formation while under fire.

Third—To the skillful navigation and thorough knowledge of Manila bay and its shoals displayed by his navigators.

Fourth—To the perfect working of the engines under the management of skilled engineers, in which no faults occurred at the critical moment.

The terrific slaughter of the enemy and slight casualties only in Admiral Dewey's fleet were undoubtedly due to the following physical conditions of armament and ammunition, as viewed from an ordnance standpoint:

First—Unparalleled skill in marksmanship of the gunners of his fleet, due to the thorough system of discipline and detail battery drill adopted and enforced by the division officers in the United States Navy.

Second—The striking energy of the projectiles within the range selected. This invariably depends upon the quality of powder and type of gun used which produces a correspondingly high or low muzzle velocity.

The result produced upon the enemy's fleet will be better understood by a careful study of our guns and powder used in this engagement. The guns of the main battery had a mean muzzle velocity of 2100-foot seconds. At about 3700 yards, which was the mean radius of action, the eight-inch guns were each developing a striking energy of 3600-foot tons, the six-inch 1100-foot tons and the five-inch 500-foot tons.

The Olympia, Baltimore, Boston, Raleigh, Concord and Petrel were able to fire in one broadside five, eight-inch, twelve six-inch and ten five-inch guns, developing a total striking energy of 36,200-foot tons delivered on an average every four minutes. Is it to be wondered at that complete annihilation resulted to the Spanish fleet and fortifications from such a terrific fire? And this without considering the secondary batteries brought into action at this range, pouring a perfect hail of galling fire, sweeping the Spaniards from their guns with irresistible force, while the main batteries were pounding the ships into silence and submission.

From the most authentic reports it appears that the greater portion of the shots from the land batteries and ships fell short, while stray ones passed over the fleet and a few hailed the Olympia, Baltimore, Boston and one or two others of our ships, inflicting slight damage. Although some of their guns were old types of breech-loading rifles, the majority were modern guns, capable of developing a mean muzzle velocity of at least 1900-foot seconds, as compared with our own, caliber for caliber. Hence only one conclusion can be drawn; namely: That the majority of their powder, being of inferior quality, produced a low muzzle velocity, thereby short range, while that portion which was up to the standard gave high velocities, which enabled them to reach our vessels or shoot over, owing to an extreme elevation maintained for the majority of shots fired.

To sum up, the battle of Manila gives an example of great valor and superior numbers both in ships, guns and men, supported by land batteries, unable to cope with the bold dash, unparalleled bravery, skillful evolutions under fire of a fleet of six ships at a speed of eight knots, and brilliant marksmanship of our naval gunners.

The S. P. Company has recently put on, between Dunsuir and Red Bluff, Cal., several new compound coal-burning engines, straight stack and ten wheelers of the very latest design. These locomotives are powerful and save fuel, but cause trouble to the company in running them through the heavy tunnels in the Sacramento canyon. A local paper asserts that "the exhausts from the straight stack is so strong as to blow the lagging and rocks out of the roofs of the tunnels."

The occupation of the Philippines by American forces will greatly augment United States exports. Trade follows the flag. In February, '98, according to the official report of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, the United States imported from the Philippines \$186,358 value of merchandise, of which \$113,328 was carried in American ships and \$73,030 in British vessels. American imports from the Philippines for eight months ending with February were \$2,240,176 value, and our exports to the islands \$69,235.

CONTINENTAL POWERS

Renewal of Reports of Intervention at Manila.

EUROPE PREPARING FOR TROUBLE.

Semi-Official Statement From Germany That She Is Friendly—The Position of Austria.

London.—It is stated here that there are signs that the Continental powers have already taken steps to share in the fruits of the American victory at Manila. Germany has intimated to the United States, it is said here, that she expects to have a voice in the disposition of the Philippines, basing her claim on German interests in those islands. Diplomats who are in a position to know the facts in the case credit the report that Germany may demand exclusive control of Samoa as the price of her acquiescence to American sovereignty over the Philippine islands, or, as an alternative, Germany may demand one or more of the Philippine islands and one in Hawaii, which promises to add to the complications.

The St. James Gazette says: Important signs of the uneasiness of Europe in its fears of anarchy at home and aggression abroad are reflected in London financial circles. Russia is raising a loan of twelve millions and, more significant still, she is raising it in Germany. The Bank of England is directing its energies to the accumulation of a gold reserve, a fashion without recent precedent, while Japan, not content with the vast sum she received from China, is preparing for a fresh loan of \$15,000,000. The rapprochement between Germany and Russia and Austria is very marked.

All this, the St. James Gazette believes, portends a combination against America and Great Britain, "as we are universally regarded as forming part of this transatlantic aggression on Europe," and the article warns Great Britain, "to prepare for a struggle which may involve the most important events since the fall of Napoleon."

In conclusion, the St. James Gazette remarks: "Europe believes America is trying her strength on Spain, and that her inevitable victory will be followed by similar acts of aggression toward other powers with interests in the Atlantic and in the Pacific."

If the United States takes possession of Hawaii during the present war with Spain it is believed by many diplomats that Europe will endeavor to insist that the occupation of Hawaii was an incident of the war and the continental powers will desire to include Hawaii in the apportionment of territory, perhaps as a partial offset against the Philippine islands.

In the best informed diplomat circles confidence is expressed that the United States will not be permitted to acquire such strength in the Far East as is involved in the occupation of the Philippines and Hawaii without reckoning with the powers.

Great Britain, on the contrary, as the Associated Press has the best grounds for asserting, desires the United States to retain the Philippines, even in preference to taking them herself.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

About 150 men are at work for the O. R. & N. Co., laying steel rails between Umatilla and Wallula for \$1.40 a day.

The railroads have given California stockmen half rate on cattle, and it is estimated that 50,000 head will be shipped East.

The horse cannery at Linnton, Or., where last year 9000 horses were slaughtered and canned, will shortly resume operations.

The Western American Co. has incorporated in Seattle, Wash., capital stock \$500,000, to build a railroad from a point on the Carbon river to Puget sound and operate coal mines.

A car of beets were recently shipped from Benton county, Or., to Victoria, B. C. The average weight was 1600 pounds. Four cents a pound was the price paid, or \$64 a head.

The Canadian government has contracted with the Boston & Alaska Transportation Co. for the delivery of 400 tons of freight and 200 troops into the Yukon district of the Northwest Territory.

Dunsuir deny the reported offer by them of the tug Lorne to the United States government. American vessels are still loading coal at Departure bay and Comox, B. C., for southern points.

Redwood shipments for April were 14,000 M. feet, 12,000 of which went to San Francisco and southern California; the remainder to Hawaiian Islands and Europe.

The Santa Fe Railroad Co. officials give notice that commencing May 2 the working time of all shop men on the system was increased fifteen hours a week, thus increasing the pay roll 37 per cent.

Reports from Astoria, Or., show that the salmon pack this season is 25 per cent less than last year. One cannery up to April 19th, '97, packed 2100 cases, and had only packed 300 cases on the same date this year.

ODD DUCKS OF PORT TAMPA.

Of the Wild Variety, They Respond Readily to Man's Call.

The most interesting thing at Port Tampa is the duck. Port Tampa is a collection of piers, but there is a hotel built on piles that are dressed in sewer-pipe trousers to keep the teredo away. No shooting is allowed around the grounds or the piers, and, of course, not a little stuff is thrown from the hotel that is good food for ducks, pelicans and gulls. Accordingly these birds come about the hotel in flocks, and not only are they without fear of the people there, but they have learned to come for food when any one whistles for them as if for a dog.

"At first it seems as if the birds come as readily to the call of one person as of another, but the fact is that two or three people about the hotel are on speaking terms with them. The birds know their voices, and are plainly very friendly with them. At an old boat-landing stage the pelicans gather a dozen at a time, and, sitting there in the sun, preen their feathers and scratch their ribs with their long, ungainly looking bills. The fact that a lot of people are standing six feet away is in no way disturbing to them unless some unmannerly fellow pokes them with a cane. In that event the bird gives the intruder a white-eyed look of astonishment and utters a protest in a voice that is so gentle and delicate as to make one wonder where in the world such an ungainly bird got it. Then it flaps its way to safety beyond the piers. If undisturbed the pelicans often pillow their heads on their backs and take a nap, but in that position they are quickly observed by the tourist who thinks it is fun to make trouble for quiet folks, and they are quickly snared by a crane-crook and sent flapping to the water.

"Only the smaller ducks come about the hotel, but they are exceedingly beautiful and graceful in their movements, while the gulls in their dancing flight are of endless interest. No one has tried to teach the birds to come to hand for food, it is said, but it is plain that any one with knowledge and tact and love might establish an acquaintance there that would enable him to write a most interesting story about our feathered brothers afloat."

"Who Struck Billy Patterson?"

About forty years ago William Patterson entered a medical college in this country. At that time hazing in colleges was accepted as inevitable, and often went beyond the borders of good sense or humanity.

At this institution the favorite method was to capture a new student, blind him hand and foot and carry him before a mock court, where he was tried on some charge.

The time came when William Patterson was obliged to submit to the ordeal. He was accordingly blindfolded and led to the block and his neck placed in proper position.

The executioner swung his ax and buried it deeply in the wood, of course taking care that it did not go near Patterson's head.

But at the same moment the ax met the block another student struck across the victim's neck with a cord which had been wet with ice water.

The students laughed and shouted as the joke ended, but Patterson did not move. He was dead.

The doctors said that he had died from shock, but the affair caused an immense amount of excitement. All the students concerned were arrested and the question was everywhere asked, "Who struck Billy Patterson?"

Munjak.

In the island of Barbadoes large quantities of a mineral have been found which the natives call "manjak." It is of a bright black color and occurs at a very slight depth, sometimes on the surface, in beds one to two feet thick. It generally appears under an angle of about 40 degrees, and in the immediate vicinity of rock. It is presumed to be solidified petroleum, which is often seen there exuding from the earth or floating on the water. In its composition this mineral is similar to the pitch of Trinidad, to the Gilsonite of Utah and the Canadian Albertite, but it is of a much better quality. The best varieties of "manjak" contained 2 per cent. of water, 70.85 per cent. of volatile organic substances, 26.97 per cent. of ditto solid ones and .18 per cent. of mineral parts. Trinidad pitch contains from 21 to 30 per cent. of water, and about 38 per cent. of ashes. Hence the manjak mineral is much richer in natural bitumen. It is used, among other purposes, for the insulation of electrical conduits, for varnish, bituminous concrete and for fuel, mixed with peat, etc. It may to some extent supplant gutta percha as an insulating medium.—Savannah News.

Ministers Will Be Scarce.

During the academic year 1896-'97 the twenty-one German universities granted 2,371 doctors' degree, 1,187 of them in medicine, 829 in philosophy, 835 in law and 20 in theology. Erlangen seems to be the favorite place for the final examinations, 332 degrees having been taken there.

The majority of love's bonds are formed from a chain of circumstances.

A man resembles a ball of twine when he is wrapped up in himself.

FOR THE FARMERS.

Some Interesting News for the Ruralist

SPOKEN OF IN THIS COLUMN.

A Few Sensible Hints to Suit the Busy Agriculturist.—Items That May Benefit our Readers.

Effect of Food on Egg Production.

The North Dakota Experiment Station has been making tests to determine to what extent it is possible to regulate the time when hens lay, and the effect which the food of hens has upon their laying.

Two pens of pure bred Plymouth Rock fowls were placed under the same conditions as far as temperature, room and care were concerned. One pen was intended for breeding purposes, and the object was to keep these from laying until the breeding season opened. With the other pen the object was to induce the fowls to lay the greatest number of eggs possible at the time of year when eggs are highest. The hens which were kept for breeders were fed during the winter on wheat screenings of poor quality and corn. The hens kept for laying were fed on boiled lean meat, table scraps, all the wheat screenings they wanted to eat, and corn twice a week. All fat was removed from the meat before it was fed to them. The laying pen contained 19 pullets. They laid 63 eggs in December, 125 in January, 109 in February, 168 in March, 129 in April and 142 in May. The breeding pen laid no eggs in December, 12 in February, 43 in March, 189 in April and 381 in May. The laying pen averaged for the year 153 eggs per hen and the breeding pen averaged 150½ eggs per hen. The average price of the eggs of the laying pen was 18 cents per dozen, while the average price of the breeding pen was only 11½ cents, owing to the fact that the bulk of them were laid when eggs are cheapest. The value of the eggs produced by the laying pen averaged \$2.29 per hen, while the value of the eggs from the breeding pen averaged \$1.44 per hen.

This experiment makes it probable that the production of eggs is as strongly affected by the character of food as the production of butter or beef.

Canaigre.

There is probably no State in the Union where so many new crops are introduced every year as in California. This is due to the remarkably varied soil and climate of the State, which permits the successful culture of almost every tree and plant that is raised in the world—not in every part of the State, but there are indeed few members of the plant family which cannot be successfully raised in some section between Oregon and the Mexican line. Scarcely a month passes without some new horticultural boom, which is heralded throughout the press with marvelous descriptions of what may be done. Particularly aggressive in this line have been those who urge the introduction of fiber plants, and also forage plants which are said to be adapted to dry regions.

Another plant concerning which several thousand columns, more or less, have been printed in the press of California during the past couple of years, is canaigre, a tanning plant which is supposed to replace the use of tan bark in the leather trade. A canaigre plantation was established some time ago in Rialto, in San Bernardino county, and another in the Salt River Valley, Arizona. The news from the Rialto enterprises is not at all encouraging, and, while the Arizona papers say that business is booming at the canaigre farm in that Territory, private advices are to the effect that the profit per acre, after paying all expenses of slicing, etc., is very small.

The facts, as they are at present available, in regard to canaigre culture, appear to be that the industry is only adapted to sections where land and labor are cheap. It is a mistake for California farmers to rush into the idea that because a crop may be successfully raised here in an experimental way, that it must necessarily be a profitable crop to grow, as a business.

Breeding for Eggs.

Much is said and written about feeding for eggs, but not much about breeding for eggs. With the hatching season at hand, it is timely to consider breeding for eggs next winter.

It is pretty generally conceded that Leghorns are one of the best, if not the best, laying breed, but this must be taken conditionally. Leghorns are not the best layers in a freezing temperature, and hence they are not the best breed for winter layers. We are a friend and breeder of Leghorns, but facts are facts. Leghorns outlay the rest of the poultry creation when the sap is rising in the trees, when all nature is warm and expansive, when there is no frost in the air. Then the Leghorn is a leader as a layer, for she is a rare sitter and will lay four to five eggs a week right along till moulting time. She will also start up in open, mild spells in the winter, but when the wind veers to the north and the

ice forms, then she slacks up and quits in a short time and "goes dry" till the next warm spell. In this way does a Leghorn hen lay under ordinary care, the care she usually gets on the farm. With close housing or artificial heat she would do better, but that's not the kind of treatment that the majority of hens get. On the other hand Plymouth Rock hens will lay when the temperature about them is close down to zero. In fact, it takes an intensely cold spell to stop an eight or nine month's old Plymouth Rock pullet from laying after she has gotten under good headway and is being well fed.

We have kept Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks side by side, housed and fed alike, and the Rocks have outlaid the Leghorns right along in cold weather, although the Leghorns beat the Rocks in warm weather.

The April and early May hatched Plymouth Rock pullets make good winter layers. They respond readily to good care and are very profitable layers that do not stop laying every time the temperature gets low and the snow and ice comes. We know that it is customary to speak of the Plymouth Rock as a fine table chicken, with only secondary laying qualities. But we also know from experience that the pullets of this variety rank very high as winter layers, and that they will lay several dozen eggs each in cold weather without becoming broody.—H. B. Geer in Epitomist.

Spring Notes for the Apiary.

The greatest hindrance to large honey crops is letting the bees run short of stores in spring.

When the brood chamber becomes so full of bees that they are somewhat crowded for room, additional space should be added.

We cannot look for much surplus honey if we allow the bees to swarm at will, because excessive swarming will be the rule with them.

A colony that is slow in building up now may have a defective queen, or they may have none at all. An examination will usually disclose the trouble.

Cross, stinging bees are usually produced by improper handling. Rough treatment will not succeed, but will irritate the bees almost beyond redemption. In handling, do not kill a bee if possible to avoid it.

No one can get along without a bee smoker when working with bees; even the specialist does not think of handling bees without it. The smoker is indispensable, and many fail to perform the work necessary by being without it.

Drones and queens are perfectly harmless, and may be handled as safely as a fly. Queens have stings, but use them only on their kind and in rivalry with other queens. Drones do not have stings and no manner of defense in any way. Drones are the male bees; queens are females.

It is a very erroneous idea that some people have, that bees are always looking around for some one to attack and sting. Bees do not as a rule venture an attack on any one or anything. They simply defend, when attacked in a vicious manner, and only make a defense of their hive and stores.

Get hives in readiness for the bees when the swarming season comes. No one can afford to wait until they are actually needed to put swarms in. It is impossible to get hives in shape at swarming time. The old method of picking up nail kegs and soap boxes to have bees in is not worth the bother of doing it.

To obtain a crop of honey in a profitable manner, the surplus boxes should all be ready to put on the hives at any time they are needed. Use the one-pound section box in the latest and best crates for holding them on the hives. Prepare foundation comb to use in the boxes, for without it we shall not succeed.

Moth worms are very destructive to empty combs in hives where the bees have died, or combs that have been put away unoccupied by bees. At the approach of warm weather the moth eggs hatch, and in a short time honeycombs become infested with them and will very soon be destroyed by them. Put the combs in tight boxes and fumigate them with burning sulphur. This must be done frequently during the summer if we expect to preserve them. Combs are best preserved in the hive with the bees.

The May return to the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the acreage in winter wheat to be 5.7 per cent greater than the acreage last year, the comparison being not with the acreage harvested in 1897, but with that sown in the fall of 1896. While there is an increase of 26 per cent in Kansas, a more or less increase in every Eastern and Southern state, and some increase also on the Pacific Coast, the large expansion thus indicated is to some extent offset by a decrease of 2 per cent in Indiana, 3 per cent in Ohio, 12 per cent in Iowa, 13 per cent in Missouri and 16 per cent in Illinois. The average condition of winter wheat is 86.5 against 80.2 on May 1st of last year.

Do not allow your fowls to roost in the stable. Provide a suitable house for them alone.

WHO THE CARLISTS ARE.

How They Base Their Present Claims to the Spanish Throne.

The talk of Carlist risings in Spain, and particularly the rumor that the person known as Don Jaime de Bourbon proposes to put himself at the head of the Carlist party, may incite a curiosity in some to know who the Carlists are and what they stand for in Spain. Ferdinand V., who came to the throne of Spain after the earth had settled from the Napoleonic earthquake, married, for his fourth wife, Maria Christina, daughter of the King of Naples, a sister of the Duchess de Berri and niece of Queen Marie Amelie, wife of King Louis Philippe of France. Ferdinand, always a miserable creature, like most Spanish monarchs, became more miserable after his fourth marriage. He fell completely under the domination of his handsome, energetic, ambitious and thoroughly unprincipled wife, says the Kansas City Star.

Queen Maria Christina was determined that the crown of Spain should descend to her family. But governing the descent was the decree of Philip V., which had been law in Spain for 120 years and which declared that no woman could reign in Spain while there lived a male descendant of Philip IV. In default of male heirs from the marriage of Ferdinand V. and Maria Christina, the lawful successor under the decree of Philip V. was Don Carlos, Ferdinand's brother. As it turned out, the first child born to this couple was a girl, Isabella, who fourteen months later, was followed by a sister. Even before the birth of Isabella, the Queen Maria Christina began a movement for the setting aside of the law of Philip V. Ferdinand, for a considerable period resisted, but yielded at last, and on April 6, 1830, ordered that an incomplete decree by Charles IV., in 1789, which appeared to repeal the Salic law, should be published and made perpetual. All the Bourbons protested, and the King endeavored to undo his action by what was called a "decree of derogation," but on his deathbed he declared that his act was the result of misrepresentation and was, therefore, null and void. This restored his act intended to make his daughter Isabella his heir. When Ferdinand died Marie Christina was reigning as queen regent and the little girl Isabella was the heir apparent, just as the Marie Christina reigns in the name of the little boy known as Alfonso XIII.

The brother of Ferdinand, usually

have been many Carlist risings, and they are perpetually expected.

ODDITIES OF A WEALTHY MAN.

Queer Things Which Marked the Life of George H. Hopper.

George H. Hopper, who died on his Elmwood estate, near Cleveland, Ohio, began life as a tinner, and made himself immensely rich through a contract for furnishing tin cans to the Standard Oil Company. About ten years ago Mr. Hopper purchased Elmwood farm, near Cleveland, and started in to lead the life of a gentleman farmer. Many amusing stories are told of him in this connection. He decided to turn it into a stock farm. The first thing he did was to purchase Bell Boy, a stallion, for \$51,000. Six months later Bell Boy and the stables were burned. Mr. Hopper became disgusted with the idea of raising stock and gave it up.

He was seized with the idea at one time that it was the proper thing for a gentleman of elegant leisure to own a yacht. He had one built, and christened it Florence, in honor of his eldest daughter. When the yacht was completed it was found to be too big to enter the creek at the farm, and, there being no natural harbor at the place, it had to be kept at Ashtabula, twelve miles distant. Hopper hated the yacht from the day it was built. It was launched without ballast, and as it struck the water a big wave hit it, and it capsized and went to the bottom, with the crew on board. The yacht was raised, but Hopper never again put his foot upon it.

Hopper's whole career as a farmer was an amusing failure. He owned a beautiful orchard of peach trees, and a friend one day remarked that he would come down in the peach season and partake of some.

"Do," said Hopper, "do," grasping him by the hand warmly, "but let us know when you are coming, so we can get some peaches from Geneva."

Hopper was of a nervous, restless disposition, and had lived such a busy life that it was agony for him to be idle. Therefore he employed men to build a stone wall around his park, not that the wall was at all necessary, but that it gave him something to superintend.

Maid of Honor's Duties.

Those who think that the life of a lady about a court is necessarily that of a butterfly may be surprised to learn that cleverness with the needle is an adjunct demanded of the maids of honor



DON CARLOS AND HIS WIFE.

known as Don Carlos, but who indulged in the name and title at home of Carlos Maria Isidor de Borbon-y-Borbon, infant of Spain, entered his protest before the death of Ferdinand against all the proceedings setting aside the Salic law admitting the female line, and declared himself the lawful heir-apparent to the throne of Spain. Immediately on the death of Ferdinand the northern provinces of Spain arose and declared for King Charles, as he was styled, and these people were called Carlists, a name which continues to exist. Those who adhered to the existing government, the government of the queen regent, were popularly called Christians.

The cause of Don Carlos, dear to the Spanish heart as standing for bigotry and despotism, seemed at one time likely to triumph, but was betrayed by one of its generals, Morotto. Don Carlos fled from Spain, and in 1844 abdicated in favor of his son, the second Don Carlos. Cabrera invaded Spain in 1849, but he neglected his former practice of murdering and mutilating his prisoners, and his efforts were not supported with the former enthusiasm. The second Don Carlos attempted to enter Spain in 1848 and again in 1860, when he was arrested and signed a renunciation of his claims to the Spanish throne. The present pretender is a third Don Carlos, grandson of the first, a son of Don Juan. He has made several attempts to overthrow the government of Spain; the most formidable beginning in 1873 and lasting until 1876. The Don Jaime, who is described as desirous of mixing in Spanish affairs as head of the Carlists, is the son of the third Don Carlos.

It is a noticeable fact in Spanish history that no real curse ever permanently departs from Spain. One of the permanent afflictions of Spain is what may be termed Carlistism. In no other country is such a party as the Carlists possible. It is a party willing to shed its blood for a government of the worst type of the fourteenth century. There

at the court of Russia, to be of use in cases of emergency when in attendance on the Czarina. That they have also to read well aloud and to stand for any length of time goes without saying, but it would hardly be believed that in order to pass into the imperial presence Russian maids of honor have to obtain a diploma for cooking! Such is, however, the case. In some imperial menages, too, the maid of honor has to compose the every-day dinner menu. And in all this training there underlies the teaching that an empress or grand duchess of Russia is a personage of divine vocation. Having passed through all this ordeal the would-be maid of honor, at the age of 16 or 17, is presented to the Empress, and if finding favor in the imperial eyes, is appointed a demoiselle d'honneur, passing subsequently through the various grades mentioned. From this body of maidens, too, the various grand duchesses, with the Czarina's approval, also make their selections.

Origin of the Bedbug.

Doubtless there are many miserable people in the world who have asked themselves, as well as others where that little torment, the bedbug, comes from. Long ago this insect was known to come from wood, but why it should confine itself to the wooden parts of beds and the framework of old houses was somewhat of a mystery. One day a scientist found a bedbug in the stomach of a woodpecker, which he was engaged in dissecting. Pursuing his investigations further he found that bedbugs are plentiful on pine trees. Pine cones are often infested with them, and it is now the accepted belief that it is from the pine tree that the bedbug gets its origin. It should interest a good many people to know this, though it will not make close acquaintance with the parasite any more agreeable.

There is always room at the bottom of the early strawberry box.

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Ten thousand testimonials of cures. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

He—Yesterday I exchanged thoughts with the famous Professor Saduka. She—That explains it. I found him very tiresome.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, LEO, 930 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look carefully at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

The only lucky thing that there is about the horse shoe or the door is that it doesn't drop on your head.

Experience And Not Experiments

Should be your guide in buying medicine. Let others experiment; you should be guided by experience. Experiments are uncertain in result; experience is sure. Experiments may do you harm; experience proves that Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you wonderful good. You may rely upon the experience of those who have been cured by this medicine.

Well and Strong.

"I was afflicted with a tired feeling and my blood was in such a condition that every little scratch would develop into a sore. I tried several medicines but did not feel satisfied with the result until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am now well and strong, and weigh more than I ever did in my life." Mrs. E. CHEESEMAN, Jamul, California.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are gentle, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

WILL & FINCK CO'S.

SPRING EYE GRASS BAG NEEDLES Plain or with Cutter. The Best Needle in the Market. Used by all Sack Sewers. For Sale by all Gen'l. Mdse. Stores or by Will & Finck Co., 820 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Mail Orders filled the day received.

"Summer Specials,"

Our book that tells what will be worn this Spring and Summer—just what you want—profusely illustrated—free on application to

Mail Order Dept.

The Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar

San Francisco.

California's largest—America's grandest Shopping place.

SPECIAL SERVICES

The people of Niles and Decoto were favored last Sunday with the presence and helpful words of a number of Christian Endeavorers from San Jose.

The service at Decoto at 3 p. m. was led by Miss Brown, who spoke very interestingly upon the topic, "Closeness to Christ." Other speakers from San Jose, Decoto and Niles followed her remarks.

The evening meeting at Niles was led by Mr. L. M. Hill, Vice-President of the Santa Clara County Union. After a praise service, Mrs. D. W. Miller spoke upon "Endeavorers at Work." Her address was very practical, and gave many illustrations of the ways in which Endeavorers could show their colors, and make themselves useful.

Miss Bowen came next, and in a very happy and magnetic style of delivery she spoke upon the subject of "Enthusiasm."

Mr. Hill gave the last address, speaking upon "Loyalty." He said loyal service must be continuous, willing and self-sacrificing.

The San Jose Endeavorers, with whom Miss Mae Lamb, one of our former members came, made many warm friends here during their brief stay, and we hope to welcome them again among us.

LECTURE AND RECEPTION.

On Friday afternoon Mrs. E. G. Green of Santa Cruz spoke to a gathering of ladies numbering forty or more at the Congregational church on the subject of "Child Study in the Home and School," her remarks proving of much interest to those present. Before passing into the church a reception of the ladies from Decoto, Centreville, Newark and Irvington was held in the Sunday school room, where an hour of social conversation was enjoyed about the refreshment tables. Coffee and cake were served by the members of the Ladies' Guild at Niles, and an opportunity given to meet Mrs. Green, the special guest of the afternoon. Both church and Sunday school room were prettily decorated with flowers.

WOMEN'S CLUB.

The June meeting of the Women's Club will be held with Mrs. M. L. Mowry at Curtner Seminary on Tuesday afternoon, June 7th, at 2 o'clock p. m. Besides the usual lesson, Mrs. E. O. Smith of San Jose will address the ladies on the subject "Is the Millennium a Myth?" All interested are invited to be

present, and a full attendance of club members is desired for this last meeting before the summer vacation.

LADIES' GUILD.

The Ladies Guild met in the Sunday school room of the church last Wednesday afternoon with an attendance of twenty. Mr. and Mrs. Maar arrived on the 2:30 train and surprised the meeting with their presence. Mrs. Edgar read a paper on the Philippine Islands which was followed by a discussion of the annexation of the Islands to the United States. A pledge promising aid to the Oakland branch of the "Red Cross Society" was signed by nearly all present. Light refreshments were served before the close of the afternoon. The next meeting will be held at the usual time and same place.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50c per bottle at all dealers.

SCHOOL PICNIC.

A Union school picnic will be given at the Niles Canyon grounds next Saturday, May 28, at which all kinds of out-door sports and contests, including dancing, will be indulged in, and suitable prizes awarded.

The Gramophone, which is considered the most perfect of sound-producing instruments, is to be exhibited at the Congregational church Tuesday evening, May 24, by A. C. Babson, a student in the College of Electrical Engineering, University of California. A very interesting program, consisting of band music, vocal solos and quartettes, speeches, comic and serious, banjo solos, etc. will be given. The entertainment is under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E. of Niles.

Items of interest from interior places of Washington township will be gladly received at this office.

NEWARK

A. Reisinger is on the sick list. R. J. Gibbons has just finished papering the interior of the residence of Dr. Murphy.

The town seems quite lively these days, made so by the arrival of numerous car builders from San Francisco.

Dan Rose is home for a short time.

I wonder who is the recipient of those fragrant bouquets of sweet peas which Tom Coram is carrying Nilesward these days.

A sickly attempt at suicide was tried by a young waitress at the Newark house Monday night. It seems the girl had been crossed in love and thought life not worth the living, so attempted to shuffle off this mortal coil. She wrote several letters stating the why and wherefore for the act, then prepared a conglomeration of ink, coal oil and turpentine and drank it. Her groans of agony in the night brought assistance and a hasty summons for a physician, who administered an emetic, that relieved the young lady from the pain and her desire for a speedy death. Her mother in San Jose was summoned by telephone, who arrived on the first train and took her daughter home Tuesday.

We notice that Falk's clerk Louie has to do considerable more [Ruschin] since Charlie Paisee is gone.

Dr. Stealey, dentist, office at Gregory house, Centreville, on the first and third Saturdays and Sundays of each month. The doctor is a graduate of the University of California, and thoroughly understands his profession, his work being done in a finished manner by up-to-date methods.

"Jerry" Murphy, the popular horse trainer for the Fair estate, is having lots to do these days, breaking drivers for Supt. Coram to ship to the Fair stables in San Francisco.

The Degree of Honor will meet every 1st and 3d Tuesday of each month, instead of Thursday, as formerly.

We are going to have a new livery stable. It is already under way. Who says we don't belong to the progressive age?

Thursday was payday in the S. P. shops.

Mrs. Burke is up from San Francisco for a few days, settling up her affairs before leaving permanently

for the city, where she will reside.

We are glad to state that little Catherine Gibbons, who has been almost totally blind, is rapidly recovering her sight.

WIDE-A-WAKE.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs: she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her that she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption: She bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles found herself sound and well. Now she does her own house work, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at all dealers. Large bottles 50cts. and \$1

RAINFALL SUMMARY.

William Barry, horticultural commissioner, furnishes us the following:

OFFICE OF VOLUNTARY METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.

NILES, May 20, 1898.

The following is a summary of the rainfall for this station for the season of 1896-7; the rainfall for the present season of 1897-8 to date, and the amount for the last storm to same date:

Last storm,.....	1.22 inch
Season of 1897-8, to date.....	11.65
1896-7,.....	23.97
Total for season of 1896-7.....	24.26

The season's record is from July 1st to June 31st, inclusive.

CENTREVILLE.

The popular young photographer, Mr. Wells, is doing an increasing business at his car near the U. S. hotel, his artistic skill attracting attention of people from all portions of the township. Latest methods, in carbon or plain.

The latest songs of the day discoursed by the graphophone in Billy Santo's Old Corner free while you partake of the deliciously cool refreshments furnished at this popular resort.

Mrs. A. E. Platt
Fashionable Milliner

Hats and Bonnets Trimmed to Order.

LATEST STYLES—LOW PRICES

CENTREVILLE, CAL

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

Will sell or lease the Newark plaining mill, on reasonable terms to a first class mill man. For terms, apply to

H. L. MIDDLETON.

Boulder Creek, Cal.

POLITICAL CARDS.

FRANK C. JORDAN
[Present incumbent]

Announces himself as a candidate for the office of

COUNTY CLERK.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Committee.

J. CAL EWING

Announces himself as a candidate for the office of

COUNTY AUDITOR.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

W. SNYDER

Dealer in General

MERCHANDISE

Carries a Full and Complete Stock of

DRY GOODS, MEN'S WEAR

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Groceries -- and -- Provisions

NILES, - - CAL.

Constable's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of Justice S. Sandholdt's Court, of Washington Township, in the County of Alameda, State of California, dated the 10th day of May, 1898, in a certain action wherein Julia Keer, as Plaintiff, recovered judgment against Perry Morrison, on the 16th day of October, 1897, I have levied upon the following described property, to-wit:

All the right, title and interest of Perry Morrison and to that certain Spring situated, lying and being in the Township of Washington, County of Alameda, State of California, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit: The water privilege of a certain Creek and Spring, and flow therefrom, situated in the Canyon northeasterly of Perry Morrison's residence, which said Spring was reserved by said Perry Morrison in the land which he sold heretofore, on which said Spring was situated, the said interest being one undivided half (1/2) of said Spring and water flow, the remaining half being now held and owned by E. S. Dennison.

Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the 11th DAY of JUNE 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, at Spring on Ranken Road, County of Alameda, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said Perry Morrison in and to the above-described property, at PUBLIC AUCTION, for Cash, in Gold Coin, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

Dated at Centreville, the 10th Day of May, 1898.
GEORGE WALES,
Constable of Washington Township.

ELLIS BROS.

The Leading Store of the Township

LADIES,

Have you seen our line of

Straw Hats,
Summer Dimities,
Waists.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE TOWNSHIP.

Now is the
Time for

Window Screens,
Meat Safes,
Garden Hose, Etc.

LATEST PATTERNS IN WALL PAPER, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTH, AND MATTING.

MEN'S

and

BOYS'

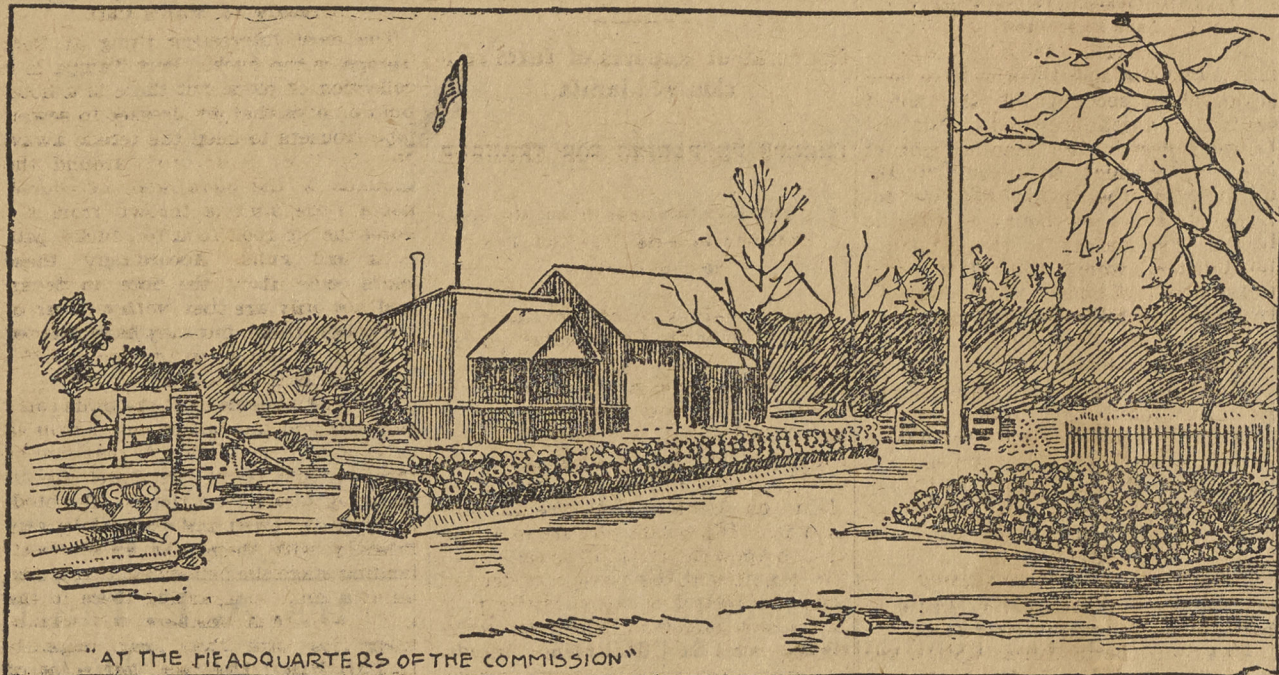
Straw and
Felt Hats.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES AT HARD TIME PRICES.

ELLIS BROS.

Niles, Washington Township, Cal.

VIEWS IN CHICKAMAUGA PARK, WHERE 14,000 UNION SOLDIERS DIED.



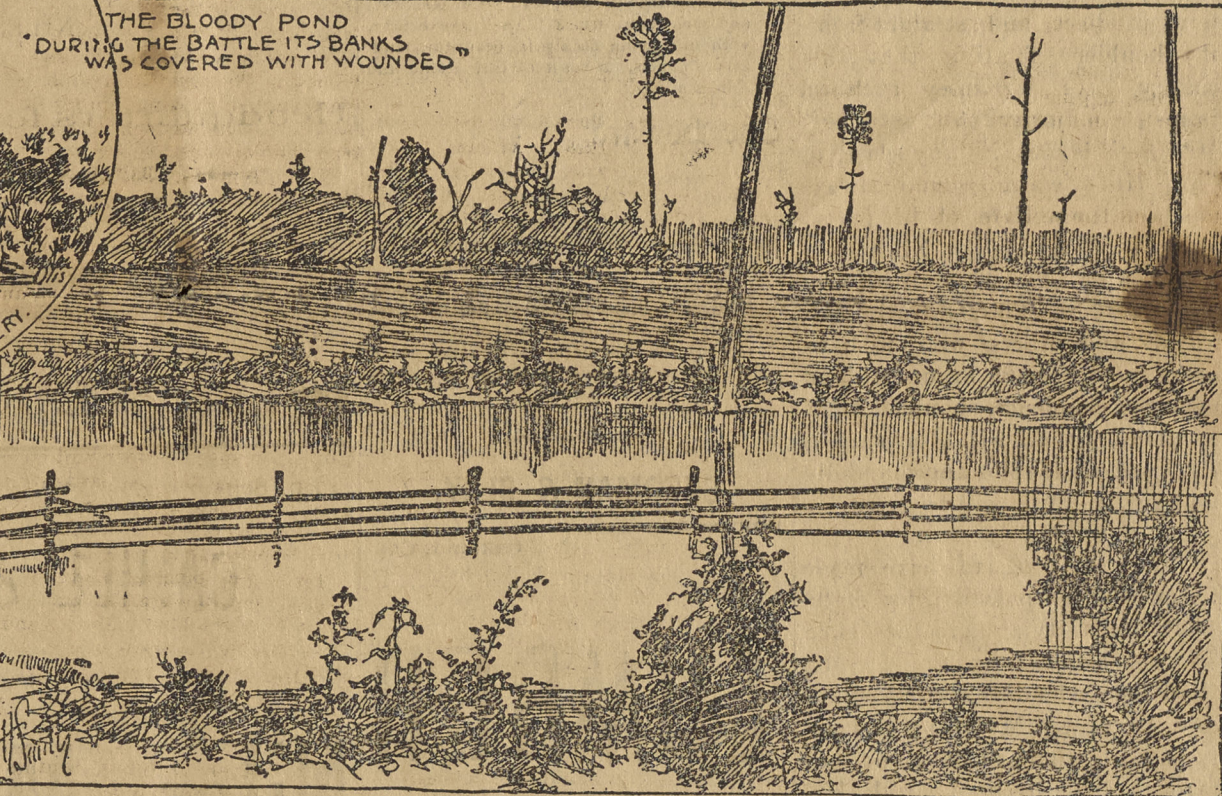
"AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMISSION"



THOMAS'S HEADQUARTERS. SNODGRASS HOUSE CHICKAMAUGA.



MONUMENTS SEEN THROUGH THE TREES



THE BLOODY POND
"DURING THE BATTLE ITS BANKS
WAS COVERED WITH WOUNDED"



ENTRANCE TO CHATTANOOGA CEMETERY

CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

IF there is anything of inspiration in the association of ideas, any added patriotism and courage to be gained by daily life on a field where 14,000 Union soldiers died in the hardest fought, most magnificent and thrilling series of battles in the civil war, the regulars, national guardsmen and volunteers who encamp in the Chickamauga Park should be able to fight like fiends incarnate. Tenting again on the old camp ground, in the midst of one of the most beautiful bits of country which God has given to this fairest of lands, it is hard to believe that war and death were within a few hours' ride by rail.

As, standing on Lookout Mountain, the eye sweeps over the glorious view below, Finch's prophecy rushes to mind—

No more shall the war cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red.

No more, indeed, as to a divided nation, and foreign complications were then unthought of. Where battle lines of 140,000 men surged thirty-five years ago, 50,000 soldiers of the redeemed republic awaited the word which sends them forth to strike the shackles from another race. The heroism of their fathers is an open book to these soldiers of to-day.

DEDICATION SEPT. 19, 1895.

Little more than two short years ago the Park was dedicated with imposing ceremonies, after the nation had spent nearly a million dollars on it, and various States almost half a million more. New York State's share being \$81,000. The Governor of Ohio, now the President of the United States, was there. All thought then that the park evermore was dedicated to peace. Western men, almost entirely, represented the Union in the six battles fought within the park. Ohio has more than fifty monuments on the fields, and Illinois nearly 100. Twenty-nine States had regiments in these battles, and each one of these States either has put up monuments to mark the position of her troops or will erect them soon. The General Government has remembered in similar manner the position of the regular regiments. Eight generals who fell on both sides are commemorated by mounds of shells and solid shot. Where batteries were posted are 300 or 400 mounted cannon, of the pattern used in the war. Half a dozen steel towers seventy feet high rear their slender forms from commanding positions on the fields, and afford to the visitors comprehensive views.

The park boundaries inclose about fifteen square miles, not including the fine roads or approaches. The largest part of the park is the battlefield of Chickamauga, in Georgia, and the next largest part takes in Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Orchard Knob, near Chattanooga, in Tennessee. Nearly fifty miles of roads improved by the General Government connect the different sections of the park. These are the same roads which the soldiers of the two armies used to reach the scene of battle. All roads which have been opened since the war have been closed, and those in use then which since had been closed were opened by the park commission. Land which was covered with trees in war days and since had been cleared was planted with saplings. Every effort has been made to put the park in its war time condition.

To thousands of persons who never have been there, including many old soldiers who fought on other fields, the cyclorama of the battles of Missionary

Ridge and Lookout Mountain which has been on exhibition in various cities has given a good idea of the country and the battle scenes.

It was at Chickamauga, where Thomas stood "like a rock," that Garfield distinguished himself. He was chief of staff to Rosecrans, and was sent by that general to warn Thomas that Longstreet, with his 70,000 men, was marching to turn the right flank of Thomas' army. Garfield started off with a captain and two orderlies. They ran into an ambush, the captain was wounded, the two orderlies killed and Garfield was the only one left to go on with the all-important message. This was the tightest of all tight places that Garfield had ever been in. He jammed his lips together, muttered "Now is your time, be a man, Jim Garfield," and spurred ahead in a zig-zag course across the field to avoid the bullets. His horse, a fine animal, was struck, but it was only a flesh wound, and it was like another dig of the rowels. Garfield reached Col. McCook, got a new horse and made a fresh start over a fire-swept field. This mount, too, was hit, but the young chief of staff remained unharmed. Just as he got by Thomas' side the animal gave one bound and fell dead. Garfield delivered the message and Thomas' army was saved. Eighteen years from that day Garfield, the President, lay dead in the cottage at Elberon. The bullet of an assassin had done what the bullets of the Confederates could not do.

The month before Chickamauga was fought the battle of Wauhatchie, a little to the west of Chattanooga. Gen. Geary, who commanded the division which made this fight, had a son, who, at the age of 17, had enlisted at the beginning of the war, and at this time was a lieutenant of artillery. Just as Geary was about to lead the charge, his boy fell dead before his eyes, hit by a bullet fair in the forehead. The father dismounted, kissed the warm body, hardly still from the agonies of death, then sprang to his horse and led his men to the attack. The whole war does not furnish a parallel to this instance of fortitude.

Among those who fell at Chickamauga was the Union General William H. Lytle. His close friend was Lieutenant Richard Realf, an Englishman of rare poetic powers, who killed himself in California only a few years ago. The two friends often wrote verses together, and then submitted them to each other for criticism. On the night before Chickamauga they were engaged in this manner. Lytle had written part of the poem beginning, "I am dy-

ing, Egypt, dying," when Lytle suddenly turned to Realf.

"I shall never live to finish that," he said.

"Nonsense," replied Realf, "you'll live to write volumes of that sort of stuff."

"No," said Lytle, gravely. "As I was talking to you a minute ago I saw the green hills of Ohio as they looked when I stood among them. They began to recede from me in a weird way, and as they disappeared the conviction flashed through me like lightning that I should never see them again."

Realf laughed at him, but after a while became so filled with unnatural fear that he begged him to finish the verses. Before daybreak Lytle woke his friend and read to him the completed poem. Then, without another word, Lytle put it in his breast pocket. At dawn came the call to arms, and the friends separated. When next Realf saw the General, Lytle was among the slain. Remembering what the General had done with the poem, Realf searched the pocket and found it, and sent it to the General's friends.

A merrier incident was the reply Rosecrans returned to a soldier, who expressed before Chickamauga his firm conviction that the army was not well fed, which was the fact. The provision trains were called by the soldiers the "cracker line." One day as Rosecrans was riding through the camps a soldier called out to him with in hearing of all the others:

"More crackers and less review."

Rosy turned in his saddle.

"A lean dog for a long race," was his quick reply.

In the two months that elapsed from Chickamauga to the battle of Chattanooga occurred the incident which resulted later in giving the badge to one of the army corps, the Fifteenth. Some of the men who had been with Hooker at Chancellorsville and shared in the defeat and retreat were telling of the various corps badges, and asked an

Irishman of the Fifteenth corps what his badge was.

"Badge? Phat's that?" asked the Irishman.

"Why some distinguishing mark by which each corps can be told from the rest. For instance, one of the corps at Chancellorsville had the moon, or a crescent. Another had a star, and so on."

"Ah, yes, I see," said the Irishman. "Begorra, ye needed the moon and the stars to show ye the way across the Rappahannock. Here's our badge," slapping his cartridge box. "Forty rounds."

The reply was so apt that Logan, upon hearing of it, adopted the cartridge box, with the figures 40 on it, as the badge of the Fifteenth Corps.

After the disaster at Chickamauga, Grant came down and took command. In the two months' wait the pickets of the two armies got into quite friendly relations. They exchanged greetings, and sometimes swapped tobacco across the lines. One day Grant rode down to the Union pickets. One of the guard saw him and, according to the military custom, called out:

"No," said Granger, "they started up without orders. When those fellows get started all hell can't stop them."

"Some one will suffer if it doesn't turn out well," was all the comment Grant made. But everything turned out well, and Missionary Ridge was ours.

Benjamin F. Taylor, the war correspondent, whose son was in the fight as a soldier, saw and reported the battles. Theodore R. Davis, one of Harpers' artists, also was there for his paper. And so the story of those November days comes down to us from the pencils of those specially gifted in description as well as from the drier official reports.

TOUGH, BUT HAS A HEART.

One Touch of Life in the Crowded Streets of a City.

He was an every-day tough, bull-necked, square-jawed, red of face and with his hair cropped short in the fashion that rules at Sing Sing and is admired of Battle Row. Any one could have told it at a glance. The bruised and wrathful face of the policeman who brought him to Mulberry street to be "stood up" before the detectives in the hope that there might be something against him to aggravate the offense of beating an officer with his own club bore witness to it. It told a familiar story. The prisoner's gang had started a fight on the avenue, probably with a scheme of ultimate robbery in view, and the police had come upon it unexpectedly. The rest had got away with an assortment of promiscuous bruises. The "Kid" stood his ground and went down with two "cops" on top of him, after a valiant battle, in which he had performed the feat that entitled him to honorable mention henceforth in the felonious annals of the gang. There was no surrender in his sullen look as he stood before the desk, his hard face disfigured further by a streak of half-dried blood, reminiscent of the night's encounter. The fight had gone against him—that was all right. There was a time for getting square. Till then he was man enough to take his medicine; let them do their worst.

It was there to read, plain as could

"Turn out the guard for the commanding general."

"Never mind the guard," returned the General, not caring for any fuss and anxious to spare his men any trouble. Just across the little creek were the pickets of the Johnnies.

"Turn out the guard for the commanding general, Gen. Grant," some Johnny called out. Out came the guard and presented arms. Grant returned the salute as he would one from his own men. Never in the war was this extraordinary scene duplicated.

GLORIOUS VICTORIES.

On Nov. 23 came the battle of Orchard Knob, on the 24th Lookout Mountain and on the next day Missionary Ridge. Every school boy and girl knows about these last two battles. Lookout Mountain is famed in song and story as the Battle Above the Clouds. The part of the Union army which was not included in the assaulting column were on the plains below, cheering as men never cheered before. All the bands in the army were massed down there playing as the attack was made. They say bands never are taken into battle. As a rule this is so, and whenever there is an exception it is a thing to be remembered to the life to come. The next morning, when the peak of Lookout was gained and a squad advanced with the Stars and Stripes, planting the staff on the highest point, the enthusiasm below was unbounded and contributed to the still more thrilling event of that day.

For the storming of Missionary Ridge was not on Grant's program. Grant, watching the battle on Orchard Knob, turned to Thomas, and said, almost angrily.

"Thomas, who ordered those men up the ridge?"

"I don't know," replied Thomas, in his usual deliberate manner. "I did not."

"Did you order them up?" Grant asked Gen. Gordon Granger.

In his set jaws and dogged bearing as he came out, numbered now and indexed in the rogue's gallery, and started for the police court between two officers. It chanced that I was going the same way, and joined company. Besides, I have certain theories concerning toughs which my friend, the sergeant, says are rot, and I was not averse to testing them on the kid.

But the kid was a bad subject. He replied to my friendly advances with a muttered curse, or not at all, and upset all my notions in the most reckless way. Conversation had ceased before we were half way across to Broadway. He "wanted no guff," and I left him to his meditations respecting his defenseless state. At Broadway there was a jam of trucks, and we stopped at the corner to wait for an opening.

It all happened so quickly that only a confused picture of it is in my mind till this day. A sudden start, a leap, and a warning cry, and the kid had wrenched himself loose. He was free. I was dimly conscious of a rush of blue and brass; and then I saw—the whole street saw—a child, a toddling baby, in the middle of the railroad track right in front of the coming car. It reached out its tiny hand toward the madly clanging bell and crowded. A scream rose wild and piercing above the tumult; men struggled with a frantic woman on the curb, and turned their heads away—

And then there stood the kid, with the child in his arms, unharmed. I see him now, as he set it down gently as any woman, trying, with lingering touch, to unclasp the grip of the baby hand upon his rough finger. I see the hard look coming back into his face as the policeman, red and out of breath, twisted the nipper on his wrist, with a half uncertain aside to me: "Them toughs there ain't no depending on nohow." Sullen, defiant, planning vengeance, I see him led away to jail. Ruffian and thief! The police blotter said so.

A CHILD'S USE OF MONEY.

Various Answers Received From a Large Number of Public School Pupils.

Dr. George E. Dawson of the Bible Normal college has classified answers received from 1,307 pupils of the public schools of this city, given in response to the question, "If you had \$5, all your own, what would you do with it?"

Of those who passed in answers 669 were boys and 638 were girls, their ages ranging from 5 to 16. The answers are grouped under nine general heads: 44 per cent would deposit the money in a bank, 12.8 per cent would buy clothing, 2.2 per cent would buy something to eat, 15.3 per cent would buy toys and other means of amusement, 2.1 per cent would buy jewelry and finery, nine-tenths of 1 per cent would buy firearms, 1.7 per cent would spend for travel, 14 per cent would spend for others and 6 per cent would buy books, etc. It is interesting to note the large per cent who express a disposition to save. Dr. Dawson attributes this largely to the suggestibility of the children. The results in this respect resemble those obtained in other fields of experiment. While the children do not realize the full significance of saving, the idea has been engrafted upon their minds and is bound to have its influence. The fact that this idea of saving has been thus forcibly impressed on the minds of so many is very significant and gives us a hint of the immense influence of public instruction.

In noting the per cent of those who would buy clothing it should be remembered that many of the children were in urgent need of something better to wear. Those who voted for something to eat were mostly under 7 years of age. In the class who would prefer amusements the girls usually expressed a wish for dolls and doll carriages while the boys mostly desired pigeons, rabbits or other pets. In regard to travel, the figures show that as children grow older the desire to go out into the world increases rapidly, reaching its height at about the beginning of adolescence. The desire shown by the boys for firearms is an expression of the hunting instinct that awakens when they are 10 or 12. At that age boys like to get hold of books of hunting and adventure. The tendency to buy books increases steadily as the children grow older. This class numbers about twice as many girls as boys. The class which manifests a feeling of altruism also numbers more girls than boys, showing that the greater generosity of women is strikingly manifest even at an early age.—Springfield Republican.

An Important Coachman.

A large part of the charm of the altogether charming city of Washington is found among the blacks. The drivers, for example, of the various dilapidated vehicles, which are by courtesy called carriages, are thoroughly amusing. One who drove a large, lank animal built on the lines of a wooden horse and with little more spirit in him sat on the box of a four wheeler that would have disgraced the stables of a country inn. The flourish and elegance of that coachman, however, were as fine as if he wore the liveries of the president and held the ribbons over the most prancing steeds. He kept his eyes inflexibly fixed upon the ears of his horse and drew up at a destination with the air of reining in a mettlesome charger. When his carriage was emptied, he passed on with a flourish and sweep, headed around and at once put his entire outfit at sharp attention. The ceremony of approaching the curb, on seeing his fare reappear, was equally imposing. His green driver's coat was ragged and shabby, his hat was slightly battered and knew no shine, his whip was as destitute of springs as were the seats of his brougham, and the rough coat of his steed was all that saved the animal from gaunt emaciation, yet over the whole establishment that inimitable darky contrived to throw an air of elegance that was as serious as laughable.—New York Post.

Distinctions.

It is not pretty to say of a woman that she talks too much, but she looks complimented when you tell her that she is a fine conversationalist.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

There are parts of the Ganges valley in India where the population averages 1,200 to the square mile.

Since 1870 Victoria, Australia, has voted more than \$500,000 for the destruction of rabbits.

REMARKABLE SHOOTING.

Killing Four Caribous Out of Five at Long Distances.

A party of four of us left Bath for the upper part of Maine for a four days' hunting trip. There was one man among us, Orderly Sergeant Richardson, U. S. A., at Fort Popham, Me., still in the service. On the third morning three of us—the sergeant, another and myself—left camp together in search of game, the snow falling thick, but calm; no wind. We had not gone more than a mile from camp when we saw on the next ridge (a hillside) five caribous standing in such an open place that it was almost impossible to get nearer to them without being seen. After a wait of some time for them to change their position, that we might advance and get a shot of more certainty, our silence was broken by the sergeant's remark that he had killed deer as far away as that, and thought he could kill one of these.

We all agreed to let him take a shot and estimated the distance at 500 yards. When he got in his position, which he calls the Texas grip, and selecting the one on the right told us to look out for him, at the crack of his rifle, to my great surprise, down came the animal with his back broken. The others, being bewildered, ran in a circle like, coming to a standstill somewhat nearer to us—all hands estimated 450 yards. Again he selected the one on the right, and at the crack of the gun again the animal dropped, shot through the heart. The other three leaped off in another direction, as we estimated, 600 yards. Then the sergeant adjusted his sights to that distance, and to my great surprise he killed the third one. The other two separated and one of them came back near to the first one that was shot, when he stood broadside to us, and the sergeant fired, but shot low and broke both front legs just above the knee. After a little skirmishing about in the brush we found him, and one more shot from the old Springfield rifle, with the sergeant behind it, gave us four out of five caribous and only five shots fired, and by only one man at that. We went into camp with flying colors and were the center of attraction that evening.

One of the party inquired of the sergeant where he had obtained such proficiency in marksmanship, when he pulled his coat open and exhibited a splendid gold badge from the army, a distinguished marksman's medal, won by him in 1889 in the division competition of the army, department of the east. Our party were on this hunt for several days and killed six deer, two elk and four caribous, of which Sergeant Richardson killed four caribous, three deer and one elk, and he killed them all over 300 yards, except one deer, which he shot on the run and about 150 yards distance, breaking its neck.—J. S. Jones, U. S. A., Retired, in Army and Navy Journal.

Isaac Bromley's Wit.

One evening Isaac Bromley was at a billiard room, accompanied by a friend. An accomplished amateur was displaying marvelous skill at the game. At Ike's request the friend introduced him to the player. "Mr. Squat," said Ike, "really you are one of the most remarkable players I ever met." "Scott," said the player and the friend simultaneously. "No," said Ike gravely and firmly, "a man who can play billiards like that must spell his name with a q."—Exchange.

A Chance For Inventors.

Johnny Hay—What kinds of engagement ring d'ye sell?
Polite Jeweler—All kinds.
Johnny Hay—Well, I want one a girl can't sneak out of.—Jewelers' Weekly.

THE DEATH RATE.

While it is quite true that the proportion of deaths from malaria as an immediate cause is proportionally small, as cited in annual mortality statistics, yet physicians are thoroughly convinced that it causes maladies of a fatal character, and begets dangerous nervous prostration. This malady is eradicated and prevented by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also cures biliousness, constipation, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

Clara—Mr. Castleton asked me at what time you were likely to be alone, as he wanted to call upon you. Maud—What did you tell him?
"I said any time."

The diamond mining companies of South Africa estimate their losses by theft at £1,000,000 a year, of which they recover about one-half.



He—Darling, I wanted to take you to the theater to-night, but I felt that I couldn't afford it. She—Never mind, dear. We can go to-morrow night.—Life.

Henpeck—I have troubles of my own. Mrs. Henpeck—But you are the partner of my woes. Henpeck—Yes, silent, as in everything else.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

"The doctor would like to see you inside," said the maid to the caller in the reception room. "Not much!" said the startled patient; "he can't try any X-ray on me."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Did you hear of the accident which befell your brother?" "Accident? No! Not serious, I hope?" "Well, rather. An idea struck him, and now the entire upper part of his head is paralyzed."—New York Herald.

Mr. Isaacs—I sell you dot coat at a grad sacrifice. Customer—But you say that of all your goods. How do you make a living? Mr. Isaacs—Mein frient, I makes a small profit on de paper and string.—New York Weekly.

"What intensely red hair that young man has!" exclaimed Maud; "I'm surprised that you seem to like him so well." "Oh," replied Mamie, "I don't like him very well. I never invite him to anything but pink teas."—Washington Star.

The quest for truth: Mr. Monterey—It used to be said that "Truth lies at the bottom of a well." Mr. Esplanade—I know. Mr. Monterey—Now it lies at the bottom of Havana harbor, and divers are trying to bring it up.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Gargoyle (back in town after a year's absence)—When I went away, Jones and Brown were rival suitors for Miss Twitter's hand. Which proved to be the lucky man? Glanders—Can't tell that yet. She married Brown only a month ago. Ask me again in about a year.—Life.

Flick—Call him a musician! Why, he doesn't know the difference between a nocturne and a symphony. Flack—You don't mean it? And they hurry to get away from one another. Each is terribly afraid that the other will ask: "By the way, what is the difference?"—Boston Transcript.

"No, ma'am said Meandering Mike, "I'm sorry, but it's ag'in my principles. I can't split no wood." "Well," she answered, "there will be a load of coal here this afternoon, and—" "I'm sorry ag'in; but I can't carry no coal. But I'll tell you what I will do—I'll compromise. If you've got a gas-stove, I'll turn on the gas."—Washington Star.

"Here, you've been telling me all along," said the bright-faced young wife, "what a wonderful cook your mother was; and now your Aunt Jane has just told me that your father was a chronic dyspeptic." "Well, you see," the young husband murmured, with a deep sigh, "mother learned by practicing on father."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"That young man of yours," said the observing parent, as his daughter came down to breakfast, "should apply for a job in a dime museum." "Why, father," exclaimed the young lady, in tones of indignation, "what do you mean?" "I noticed, when I passed through the hall late last night," answered the old man, "that he had two heads upon his shoulders."—Chicago News.

Poster—So her father refused to consent to your marriage with his daughter? Biglin—No, that's just the deuce of it. He gave me no answer when I told him what I had called for, and told me if I didn't leave in less than two seconds, he'd kick me out. What's to be done with a fellow who will wander off in that way from the subject of discussion?—Boston Transcript.

Attorney—You say you had called to see Miss Billings and was at the house at the time the burglary was committed? Witness—Yes, sir. Attorney—Then how did it happen that when the prisoner dashed into the room and assaulted you, you leaped through the window and went home, making no attempt to defend the lady or give the alarm? Witness—I thought it was her father.—Life.

"My friend," said the kindly old gentleman who likes to make acquaintances while traveling, "you should follow my example. I strive to learn something new every day." "No," was the answer of the quiet young man; "that may do in your line of business; but if you were doing a vaudeville turn with me, you'd realize that audiences seem disappointed if they don't get what they have been taught to expect."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Fadde (faith curist)—How is your grandfather this morning, Bridget? Bridget—He still has the rheumatics mighty bad, mum. Mrs. Fadde—You mean he thinks he has the rheumatism. There is no such thing as rheumatism. Bridget—Yes, mum. A few days later: Mrs. Fadde—And does your grandfather still persist in his delusion that he has the rheumatism? Bridget—No, mum; the poor man thinks now that he is dead. We buried um yesterday.—Indianapolis Journal.

ELEPHANT CURIOSITY.

An Animal Which Stands With Its Feet Imbedded In Rocks.

On the Miles Wilbur farm, less than two miles from Palmyra, Wis., nearly midway between Bald bluff and the Curelian spring, on a wild, rocky hillside of the Kettle range of bluffs, may be found a huge rock known far and near as the "stone elephant."

It is annually visited by large numbers of people, some of whom pronounce it a petrified elephant of monster size, but the theory most generally believed is that it was hewed out of the solid rock in which it seemed imbedded centuries ago by some prehistoric race.

As if to substantiate this latter theory, from time to time many valuable tools, relics and implements unknown to the people of this age have been found about its base and in that immediate vicinity. It is about 20 feet long, 6 or 8 feet high, of a dark gray color and weighs hundreds of tons. The body only is above the level of the ground, its legs being deeply sunk below, holding it firmly in a standing position.

A tradition believed by many is that around this huge stone the Indians gathered to offer sacrifice to the Great Spirit and burn their prisoners at the stake or make them the victims of slow torture known only to the Indians. It is a long established and generally believed theory that in this immediate vicinity and about Bald bluff and the big spring were some of their most famous battlefields and hunting grounds.

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A dull, throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with an occasional shooting pain, indicates inflammation.

The region of pain shows some swelling. This is the first stage of ovaritis, inflammation of the ovary. If the roof of your house leaks, my sister, you have it fixed at once; why not pay the same respect to your own body?

Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and tell her all your symptoms. Her experience in treating female ills is greater than any other living person. The following from Mrs. ANNIE CURTIS, Ticonderoga, N. Y., is proof of what we say:

"For nine years I suffered with female weakness in its worst form. I was in bed nearly a year with congestion of the ovaries. I also suffered with falling of the womb, was very weak, tired all the time, had such headaches as to make me almost wild. Was also troubled with leucorrhoea, and was bloated so badly that some thought I had dropsy. I have taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and several of her Blood Purifier, and am completely cured. It is a wonder to all that I got well."



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NILES, CAL., MAY 21, 1898.

FOR GOVERNOR
HON. WILLIAM R. DAVIS
of Oakland

FOR CONGRESSMAN
HON. VICTOR H. METCALF
of Oakland.

Hon. Wm. R. Davis at Ford's hall Monday night.

The Republican party in Alameda county have an important question to settle. The primaries will shortly be held and it is necessary that members of the party should inform themselves thoroughly as to the eligibility, comparatively, of the gubernatorial candidates. There are several, but unless we decide on one and give him a solid delegation the governor will be chosen from some other section. In this county there are two candidates of prominence. One is a disruptionist, who is chiefly to blame for the mixed conditions that now prevail; and the other has a record for steadfastness, well-directed zeal, splendid judgment and impersonal effort in behalf of his party that has been his from youth. We allude to the Hon. Wm. R. Davis. It was by his untiring energy, masterly intellect and straight-from-the-shoulder fighting that this county gave McKinley such an immense majority two years ago. Mr. Davis is not in any sense for self. His sole aim is and always has been the welfare of his party. Mr. Davis will be in Niles Monday evening, May 23, and will give an address in Ford's Hall. His friends, and others who wish to hear lucid, logical argument, and masterly eloquence, should not fail to attend. Others will also "speechify," and vocal solos and mandolin and guitar music will be given.

It is something to have made for oneself a reputation for statecraft, humanity and greatness such as was possessed by the late Mr. Gladstone, who died early Wednesday morning. Mourning is widespread, not alone in England, but throughout the civilized world. Mr. Gladstone was strictly a humanitarian, and it was his sympathy for the downtrodden Emerald Isle that brought about the great amelioration of suffering in that unhappy land during his activity in English public life. The famous home rule bill, that came within thirty votes of becoming a law, was a Gladstonian measure. The title of "Grand Old Man," which he wore for many years prior to his peaceful death, was a fitting tribute to his great intellect and large heart. The world is only big enough for one such man at a time. Peace to his ashes.

President McKinley has come to the conclusion that General Miles' policy of procrastination is too slow and he will immediately force matters in Cuba. The president rightly concludes that as one of the prime objects of the war is to relieve the distress by starvation, exposure and Spanish cruelty, of the reconcentrados, it is well to attempt something in the relief line before the last wretched object of our solicitude knocks under.

The Japs resent our seizure of the Phillipines. They had better sing low. No telling how far Uncle Sam's propensity for acquisition will reach now that the mania has

seized him — and Japan would make such a very small morsel.

The Kansas girl who recently slew a fierce cougar after a terrific battle, should be sent with our soldiers against Spain. Her predilection for the annihilation of that sort of animal would meet with satiety in that land of skulking wildbeasts.

If Swiftwater Bill was really drowned it must have been in the deluge of tears dropped by the several jealous women in his train.

King Alfonso had a birthday last Tuesday—his next will probably find him an ex-king.

Pleasanton's Bohemian club has a hard time keeping in funds. Another treasurer has appropriated the sack.

The Piano

that is at present having the most rapid sale in Oakland and San Francisco is "getting there" on its merits. It is a special make, designed in appearance and perfect finish to adorn the music rooms of the most fastidious, while THE PRICE is easily within the reach of all.

This Instrument

has a full rich tone equal to the Steinway and is incased in solid oak, with ash posts and back; UPRIGHT, 4 ft., 6 in., in height, with full swing desk and beautiful hand-carved panels. It has a full iron frame and solid castings.

The Howard

is its name and it is not only "a thing of beauty," unsurpassed in tone, but is also so strongly built that the roughest usage [schoolroom, for instance] cannot wear it out.

It can, by using proper pedal, be made to imitate a mandolin and guitar quartette so perfectly that one in another room could not tell the difference. The same pedal, used differently, gives the piano a harp effect. Special prices for hard times.

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THOMPSON'S GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS.

Which give beauty to the figure and perfect fit to the dress.

Also have a complete stock of THE CELEBRATED

JAMES MEANS SHOES.

SCREEN DOORS, ready for hanging
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GENTS' FURNISHINGS, latest patterns

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TREES AND PLANTS!

Fruit Trees, Nut Trees, Wine, Raisin and Table Grapes.

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It's grand! Once tried, always used.

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Makes them strong and Grow quick.

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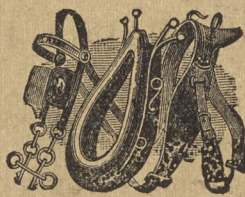
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ASSESSOR'S

Notice to Taxpayers.

ALSO POLL TAX NOTICE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1898.
All Persons, Firms, Companies, Corporations and Associations are required to deliver at the Assessor's office, at the Court House, City of Oakland, County of Alameda, on or before March 21st, 1898, a statement under oath, of all the property, both real and personal, owned or claimed by him, her or them, or in their possession or held in trust for others, at 12 o'clock meridian on the

First Monday of March, 1898,

In accordance with Sec. 3629, Political Code. Every person who refuses or neglects to furnish the statement as provided for in Section 3629, Political Code, becomes liable to a fine of one hundred dollars and the value fixed by the Assessor on their property must not be reduced by the Board of Equalization. All persons owning real estate that has been assessed in the wrong name, or errors have appeared on their tax bills, are requested to call at the Assessor's office or notify the Assessor by mail on or before March 21st, 1898, so that the proper corrections may be made on the assessment roll for the year 1898. Assessment blanks may be obtained at the Assessor's office, room 1, Court House, or from any Deputy Assessor.

Poll Tax Must Be Paid on Demand.

Notice is hereby given that the State Poll Tax of two dollars for the year 1898 is now due and payable at my office, Room 1, Court House, or to a Deputy Assessor. Section 3839 of the Political Code reads as follows: Every male inhabitant of the State over twenty-one and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians, must annually pay a Poll Tax of two dollars, provided the same be paid between the

First Monday in March and the First Monday in July,

when it shall be three dollars. Section 3845 of the Political Code makes it the duty of the Assessor to demand Poll Tax of every person liable therefor, and on the neglect or refusal of such person to pay, he must collect by seizure and sale of any personal property owned by such person.

Under Sections 429 to 435 every person who refuses to give his own name or the name of any person in his employ, or who in any manner obstructs the Assessor or any of his deputies in the collection of the State Poll Tax, is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a fine of \$500 or imprisonment in the County Jail, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Only those persons under twenty-one or over sixty years of age are exempt. Poll Tax must be paid on demand.

HENRY P. DALTON,
Assessor of Alameda County.
Oakland, California.

SOCIETIES.

NILES LODGE, No. 382, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Monday evening in Ford's Hall.
Visitors always welcome.

COURT NILES, No. 110, F. of A., meet
in Ford's Hall on the first and third Wednesdays
of each month.

**SOCIAL ASSEMBLY, No. 59, UNITED
ARTISANS,** meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday
nights of each month in Ford's Hall, Niles.

**MAPLE CAMP NO. 146, WOODMEN
of the WORLD,** meets every Saturday in
Hansen's Hall, Centreville, Cal.

**WASHINGTON PARLOR, No. 169, N.
S. G. W.,** meets in Hansen's Hall, Centreville,
every Tuesday evening.

**CONCELHO AMAR DA PATRIA, No.
5, U. P. E. C.,** meets in Hansen's Hall, Cen-
treville, every 2nd and last Sunday in the month.

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Professional cards inserted in this column at
the rate of one dollar per month.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
CENTREVILLE, - - - - - CAL.

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CENTREVILLE, - - - - - CAL.

C. M. C. PETERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
NILES, - - - - - CAL.

HOWARD EMERSON,
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Also Music Furnished for Parties, Etc.
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from a dog's collar to a wild animal
show poster.

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Our Work is Good. Our Prices are Bad

Now is the time to subscribe for THE
HERALD.

SHE GAVE HER HEART TO ME.

Cupid, one day, in idle quest,
Fitted a dainty dart
And aimed it at Priscilla's breast,
To strike Priscilla's heart.

Clean through it went; no heart was
there.
Said Cupid, "I believe
Priscilla's just the girl to wear
Her heart upon her sleeve."

But there, alas, it was not found!
"Aha," cried Cupid, "note
Her frightened air! Now, I'll be bound,
Her heart is in her throat!"

Failure again. On slender chance
He one more arrow shoots,
Assuming, from her downcast glance,
Her heart was in her boots.

Foiled, Cupid threw aside his bow.
"She has no heart," said he.
(He did not know that long ago
She gave her heart to me).

—Pearson's Weekly.

No Wonder the Son Was Surprised.

A melodrama was some years
since played in a certain theater,
the chief actor in which had made
himself, from his overbearing con-
duct, disliked by one and all. In
the last scene he was supposed to
visit the tombs of his ancestors. In
the center of the stage, upon a mar-
ble pedestal, stood the statue of his
father. A heavy fold of drapery
covered the figure.

Enter Albert. "Once again," he
says, "let me gaze upon those fea-
tures which in life so often beamed
with tenderest affection. Father,
thy mourning son now comes to pay
thee reverence. Let me remove the
veil which from vulgar gaze shields
the image of a once dear parent!"

The drapery fell aside, and behold
the father stood upon his head! The
effect cannot be described. It was
electric. The shouts of laughter
which followed effectively put an
end to the scene, which changed to
the next as quickly as possible,
amid the bravos of the audience, the
anger of the manager, and the un-
controllable rage of the actor.—
London Tit-Bits.

Out of the Ordinary.

Mrs. Kelly—Yes, Mrs. Casey, me
hoosband left home two wakes ago
an Oi hav'nt seen him sinst.

Mrs. Casey—An phwat made him
do that, Mrs. Kelly?

Mrs. Kelly—Faith, de doctor says
he tinks he run away in a fit of tem-
porary sanity.—Harper's Bazar.

Tivoli Boarding House

AND BAR.

GEO. ALSING, Prop. - HAYWARDS, CAL.

Board and lodging, per week - \$4.00
Table board, per week - 3.50
Rooms to transients, per night - 25

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SHAKES and
CORDWOOD

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LIME, CEMENT,
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We believe

The best values

Alameda County



Green coffee: 16c, 22c, 25c, 28c.
Roast coffee: 12½c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c.
Ground coffee: bulk, 1 lb., 20c; 1-lb. can, 25c.
Tea, 13 kinds: 25c to 75c.
If one don't suit your taste, try another.

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Wheels taken in exchange and
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All kinds of Sundries.

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al injector free. Sold by M. B. Senden,
Druggist, Niles, Cal.

Notice to Voters.

REGISTRATION.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK
OF ALAMEDA COUNTY CAL.

Notice is hereby given that all citizens whose
names are not now on the Great Register of Ala-
ameda county are requested to register in order
to be entitled to vote at the next general election
in November, 1898.

That owing to the failure of the Governor to
sign the bill unanimously passed by both
branches of the last Legislature, providing as-
sistance for Clerk, it is necessary to begin regis-
tration at an early date in order to satisfactorily
attend to registration.

That voters who have since the date of the
last general election taken up
their residence in Alameda county, and
those who since that date have removed
from precinct in which their name ap-
pears on Great Register, must make affidavit in
order to have their names placed on Register of
precinct in which they now reside.

That it is NOT necessary for voters who regis-
tered for the general election of 1896 and whose
names appear on the Great Register of 1896 to
again make affidavit for registration UNLESS
SINCE THE DATE OF LAST REGISTRATION
THEY HAVE CHANGED THEIR PLACE OF
RESIDENCE.

That registration will continue to and including
August 9th, 1898, after which it will cease.

Attention is called to the provisions of Section
1083, which provides that those who "who shall
have been a resident of the State ONE YEAR
next preceding the election, and of the county
in which they claim their vote NINETY DAYS,
and in the election precinct THIRTY days" are
entitled to registration.

Further notice is hereby given that affidavit
for registration or transfer may be sworn to be-
fore any Deputy County Clerk in the differ-
ent towns and precincts of the county, or before any
Deputy County Assessor, without charge.

Affidavits can also be sworn to before any Jus-
tice of the Peace or Notary Public.

Notice is given that after the filing of af-
fidavits, OTHER THAN FOR THE PURPOSES
OF TRANSFER, when names are ENTERED
on Great Register, postal cards will be sent giv-
ing date of entry. If postal is not received,
voters should ascertain the reason why.

The office of the County Clerk in the Hall of
Records will be, until further notice, open for
registration from 9 A. M., to 5 P. M., of each
day.

Dated April 4, 1898.

FRANK C. JORDAN,

County Clerk.

WOOD FOR SALE.

ALMOND WOOD cut
in stove length, delivered
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Near Niles, Cal.

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Cards in this column fifty cents per month.

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: : "Regina" : : J. B. BARNARD, Prop

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handled. Courteous treat-
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Cold Drinks for Hot Babies.

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Come Into the Dry Inside Out of the Wet
Outside; Dry the Outside Inside
and Wet the Inside Be-
fore Going Outside.

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Cuban Winners,
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